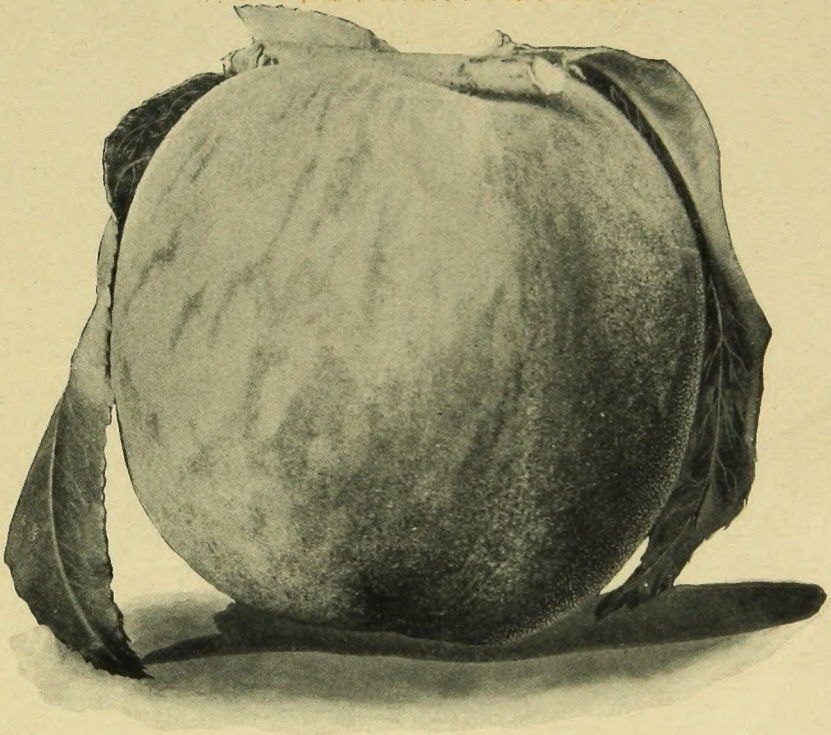


to have The R.G. Chase Company. X
~~Printer~~

1900.7

THE
R.G. CHASE
COMPANY
GROWERS OF
HARDY
HEALTHY
HIGH GRADE
NURSERY STOCK
GENEVA, N.Y.



CHASE'S EARLY.

This new peach which originated in Geneva is steadily gaining in popularity as its merits become known. It is of the Mt. Rose type, probably a seedling of that variety. Fruit of good size, yellowish-white, splashed with pink; flesh juicy, rich, of highest quality; freestone; a good shipper. In season before Mt. Rose. The tree has proved to be hardy in wood and fruit bud, is a vigorous grower, comes into bearing early and is productive.

Gilbert B. Pease, of Verona, N. J., Feb. 5, 1900, writes:

"From fifteen Chase's Early trees planted spring '97, I picked the past season ten baskets, which I sold at \$1.50 per basket. Certainly a good showing for the second season, and especially so after the severe winter of 98-99.



JAPANESE PLUM TREE IN BEARING

From a photograph of a Red June three years from transplanting

ABRIDGED CATALOGUE
OF
NURSERY STOCK

THE R. G. CHASE COMPANY

THE CHASE NURSERIES

GENEVA, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

ROSCOE G. CHASE, PRESIDENT
GENEVA, N. Y.

GEORGE H. CHASE, VICE-PRESIDENT
MALDEN, MASS.

HOWARD A. CHASE, TREASURER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ORVILLE G. CHASE, SECRETARY
GENEVA, N. Y.

PRESS OF H. C. COATES
1236 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The above is an exact reproduction of a photograph.
All of our fruit trees are grown by budding on whole-root seedlings.



We do not present this as a complete catalogue of fruit and ornamental stock, but rather as an abridged catalogue describing in brief what we consider the most desirable varieties for general cultivation. Although we sell our stock over a large extent of territory, we exercise the utmost care in offering for the different sections the varieties of fruit best adapted to each locality. Winter apples that we recommend for Northern New England, we would not permit to be sold for Southern Maryland, as the climatic conditions in the two sections are entirely different.

Experience has demonstrated that the most satisfactory way for both our customers and ourselves, is to have our salesmen call upon the people and obtain their orders by personal solicitation. We have our salesmen call early, usually some months before the planting is to be done, so as to give every customer ample time in which to prepare for receiving and planting the stock.

The orders are sent to us weekly, so that we can keep an account of the varieties that are being sold; and the moment we are sold out of a particular variety, our men are ordered to stop the sale of that item. Substitution is something we do not practice, and we will not knowingly permit a single tree of a variety to be sold after the stock is exhausted.

Our seasons of shipment are April, in the spring, and October and November, in the fall.

Each customer's order is filled by itself in our shipping yard, and we insure its delivery in good condition. By our system of packing, stock can be shipped for hundreds of miles, be upon the road for weeks, and arrive at destination in as good order as when it left the nursery.

We aim to deliver all retail orders at the purchaser's house, thus virtually placing our nursery at every customer's door. As a rule, we employ local representatives to deliver the stock and collect the bills, as it is not possible for our salesmen to attend to this work. If any error or mistake occurs in filling an order, we are ready to adjust same upon notice.

We have under cultivation, actually covered with young nursery stock, about 250 acres of land. When one stops to consider that every foot of this ground must be plowed and cultivated several times every season, as well as grubbed, and hoed, some faint idea of the labor involved can be realized. Thorough tillage without manure gives the best results in growing nursery stock.

All of our fruit trees are propagated by budding on whole-root seedlings. We do not believe and do not practice the old system of piece-root root-grafting.

Western New York is pre-eminently suited for the growing of healthy, hardy, long-lived trees. This is especially so as regards the section about Geneva, the climatic conditions there being strongly influenced by the beautiful and romantic Seneca lake.

With few exceptions, our salesmen are part of our force of salaried employes. Self-interest, as well as regard for the public, prompts and compels us to employ only men whom we have good reason to believe to be honest and trustworthy.

OUR GUARANTEE AS TO OUR STOCK.

We guarantee our stock to be free from disease, scale, or other insect pests. Every season we have a representative of the Department of Agriculture of the state of New York make a careful inspection of our nursery, and we are furnished annually with a certificate stating that it is apparently free in all respects from contagious or infectious disease or diseases, San Jose scale, or other injurious insect pest or pests.

As an additional precaution, we have built on our shipping yard a scientifically-constructed fumigating house, and every tree and plant, before shipment, is fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. The expense of this fumigation is no small item, but it enables us to give our customers an absolute guarantee that our stock is free from all insect pests.

To repeat: We offer through our salesmen and accept orders for only the varieties that we can furnish, so we can guarantee our stock as furnished to be true to label. Should any item, through a mistake, prove not to be true to label, the purchase money will be refunded or other stock furnished, at the option of the purchaser.

"TRANSPLANTING AND AFTER-CULTURE."

This is the title of our thirty-two paged pamphlet giving full directions for the transplanting and care of fruit and ornamental nursery stock. It is practical in every department, and we believe it to be the most complete work of the kind ever published for free distribution. Every customer is entitled to a copy free, and others can secure it by sending a two-cent stamp to pay postage.

Very respectfully,

THE R. G. CHASE COMPANY.

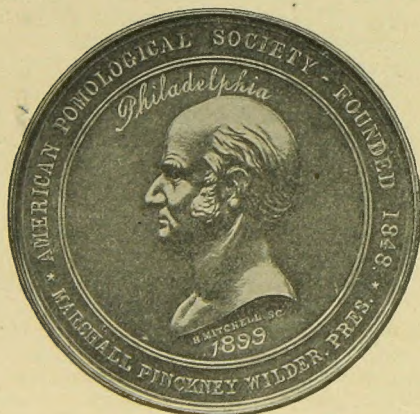
Sales Offices:

GENEVA, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MALDEN, MASS.

Nursery and Packing Grounds at GENEVA, N. Y.



FAC-SIMILE OF WILDER BRONZE MEDAL

AWARDED TO HOWARD A. CHASE,

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

The fruit was grown on Chase's whole-rooted, budded trees, and the medal was won in competition with exhibits from thirty-six different States.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.



A twenty-five-acre block of one-year-old apple trees

The Chase Nurseries

APPLES.

Our principal stock of apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well tested, and can be recommended as *the best* now in cultivation.

The list may appear short, but we believe it comprises about all the kinds that are really worth planting. It is a great mistake to plant too many varieties.

The period of ripening given, unless otherwise noted, is the time they mature in Western New York, and will be found to vary North and South. Following the descriptions, we give lists of those most valuable for particular sections.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy, and sprightly sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing abundantly when very young. Succeeds in nearly all sections of the country. August and September.

Early Harvest. Medium size, roundish; skin, light yellow; flesh, white, tender, juicy; pleasant sub-acid. July and August.

Early Strawberry. Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid, and excellent; erect grower and productive; good for both garden and orchard. August.

Golden Sweet. Large, round, light straw color; medium quality; tree in the nursery a crooked grower. August and September.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, with a pale white bloom; very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an acid flavor; good for cooking. Tree vigorous, hardy, and a good bearer. August.

Surprise. A new summer apple, recently imported from Austria. Fruit large, roundish, slightly conical; skin greenish yellow, often bright yellow, with many minute dots; flesh yellowish white, with a most agreeable sub-acid flavor; unexcelled for eating and cooking. Tree a strong grower, fine form, and an early and prolific bearer. Ripens immediately after Duchess of Oldenburg, continuing several weeks.

Sweet Bough. Large, oblong; skin pale yellow; flesh white, tender, and crisp when fully ripe, with a rich, sweet, and sprightly flavor. August and September.

Wentworth's Early. Tree a free grower, hardy, and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large; color a most attractive red; flavor brisk, sub-acid; quality best. Ripens as early as any known apple.

Yellow Transparent. Tree a good grower, hardy, and an unusually early bearer. Fruit pale yellow, roundish ovate, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens a few days before Red Astrachan.

Yellow Sweet. Ripens with Yellow Transparent. Tree a fine grower and very hardy. Fruit yellow with reddish bronze on the sunny side. Flesh firm and agreeably sweet; good for dessert cooking. Keeps well for an early apple.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, or somewhat flattened; greenish yellow, with sometimes a blush; flesh very tender. October and November.

Fameuse. Medium to large size, roundish; deep crimson, flesh very white, tender, juicy, and of the best quality. Tree hardy and productive. October and November.

Gravenstein. Large, round; greenish yellow, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, and crisp, with a slight aromatic flavor. September and October.

Longfield. Tree an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium, conical; color a yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, and a decided blush on the sunny side; flavor a rich, sprightly sub-acid. October and November.

Maiden's Blush. Medium to large; flat smooth; evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a pale yellow ground; flesh tender, sub-acid. September and October.

Rambo. Fruit medium size, flat; skin yellowish white, streaked and mottled with red; flesh whitish, very tender, fine flavored. October and November.

Smoke House. Large, yellow, richly shaded with bright red; firm, juicy, crisp, and rich. Tree a very crooked grower. October and November.

Wealthy. Fruit medium to large; light color, striped with red; pleasant sub-acid, flesh white. Tree a good grower, thrifty, a great and early bearer; as hardy as Duchess of Oldenburg. October and November.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- America.** Originated in Rappahannock County, Virginia. Fruit large, round, uniform, and perfect; deep red, pleasantly sub-acid. Tree hardy, and an annual bearer. December to March.
- Arkansas Red.** Size large; color beautiful light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over the whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow. January to March.
- Baldwin.** Large, roundish; bright red, with a little russet about the stalk; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Tree very vigorous, upright, and productive. Not reliable West and South, and not hardy enough for the extreme North.
- Boiken.** A thick-leaved, half Russian variety. It is also a favorite in Eastern France and in interior Germany. The fruit is medium to large, with snow-white, fine-grained flesh. Color a light yellow, delicately shaded with red, often as high colored as Maiden's Blush. Tree an early and abundant bearer. January and March.
- Ben Davis.** Originated in Kentucky. Tree remarkably healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer. Fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a very profitable market variety. Keeps till mid-winter or later.
- Fallawater.** Large, roundish, slightly conical, smooth; skin yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. November to January.
- Gideon.** Tree as hardy as a Crab, vigorous, and an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color a rich golden yellow, with a clear and handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid. November to January.
- Giffin's Beauty.** Originated in Belmont County, Ohio, where it is regarded as the most valuable apple of its season. Fruit medium sized, round, deep red, covered with slight gray dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, and juicy. The tree is a good grower; an early and abundant bearer. November to February.
- Golden Russet.** Medium size; yellowish, nearly covered with russet, with sometimes a little red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sometimes a little tough, but with a very pleasant, scarcely acid flavor. January to June.
- Grimes' Golden.** Good size, round or slightly conical; rich, golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots, sometimes slightly russeted; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, rich, and juicy, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. December to February.
- Hubbardston Nonesuch.** Large, a little oblong; yellowish ground, nearly covered with bright red stripes and dots. One of the best. November to January.
- Hendrick Sweet.** Fruit medium to large, roundish ovate; color red, splashed with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet, rich. November to March.
- King (Tompkins County).** Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous. November to March.

- McIntosh Red.** Originated in Canada. Fruit above medium size; skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson; flesh white, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. November to January.
- Milding.** Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with bright, rich red nearly over the whole surface; flesh brittle, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Tree a strong grower and productive. December to February.
- Mann.** Fruit large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with a shade of brownish red where exposed to the sun; flesh yellowish, half tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; good. March to June.
- Northern Spy.** Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild, sub-acid, rich, and delicious flavor. Keeps till May.
- Oliver (Senator).** Fruit medium to large, roundish; bright red on a greenish yellow ground; distinctly dotted. Flesh yellowish white, juicy, rich, pleasant sub-acid, with an intense apple flavor. Small core. Tree a vigorous, symmetrical grower; an early and heavy bearer. Season midwinter.
- Paragon (Mammoth Black Twig).** The fruit resembles Winesap, but is larger and superior in flavor, and a better keeper; color bright red, texture fine. Tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly, holding its load well.
- Pewaukee.** Medium to large, round; yellow, splashed and striped with dull red and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, juicy, rich, sub-acid. Tree a strong grower and very hardy. December to March.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Fruit large, roundish; skin green, becoming a greenish yellow, with a dull blush when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, with a rich, rather acid flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading, and productive. Young trees in the nursery more or less crooked. November to March.
- Rome Beauty.** Large, roundish, yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality good. November and December.
- Roxbury Russet.** Fruit large size, roundish, a little flattened; skin dull green, nearly covered with russet; flesh moderately juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous, but rather crooked. January to June.
- Seek-no-Further.** Fruit medium size, conical; skin a dull red, striped and russeted; flesh white and fine grained, with a rich flavor. November to February.
- Spitzenburg (Esopus).** Medium size, deep red, covered with gray dots; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp and juicy, with a delicious flavor. The tree is a poor grower in the nursery. December to March.
- Smith's Cider.** Medium to large; greenish white, striped with red; tender, crisp. Grows slowly in the nursery. November to February.
- Stark.** Originated in Ohio. Fruit large, roundish, inclined to conic; skin greenish yellow, striped with light and dark red, and thinly sprinkled with light and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. An early and abundant bearer. January to May.
- Stayman's Winesap.** Large, bright red, striped; excellent quality. Flesh firm, tender, rich, juicy, mild sub-acid. A strong grower and heavy bearer. Superior to old Winesap. Succeeds in a great variety of soils. February to April.

Sutton Beauty. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; a valuable apple. December and January.

Talman's Sweet. Medium size, pale whitish yellow, with a soft blush on one side and generally a line running from stem to calyx; flesh quite white, rather firm, fine grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. December to April.

Winesap. Fruit medium size, rather oblong; skin smooth, of a fine dark red, with a few streaks; flesh yellow, firm, crisp. Tree a poor grower in the nursery. December to April.

Wagener. Fruit medium to large size, flattened; skin light yellow, shaded with red; flesh firm, sub-acid, with an excellent flavor. Tree thrifty, very upright, and early bearer. Fruit improved by thinning. December to March.

Wolf River. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar, pleasant, mild sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, a great bearer, and very hardy. January and February.

Yellow Bellflower. Fruit large, oblong, irregular; skin pale lemon-yellow, sometimes with a blush; flesh tender, juicy, with a sprightly acid flavor. November to February.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). A native of York County, Pa. Medium to large; white, heavily shaded with dark crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, and sub-acid. Tree an early and abundant bearer. December to February.

Special List, No. 1.

EXTRA HARDY APPLES. In the northern portion of the United States it is necessary to plant extra hardy varieties of apples, in order to make their cultivation a success. Years ago there were but one or two sorts which could be grown in the extreme North with any degree of satisfaction to the planter. Now, however, we have quite a list of Russian varieties and Northern seedlings, which will thrive and bear abundantly in any section where we send agents. They are as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg or Wealthy, while we consider the fruit of many of them of better quality than the Baldwin. Against each variety we note the season of ripening in Northern New England, Northern New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota:—

Yellow Sweet,	July and August.	McIntosh Red,	Nov. to Jan.
Yellow Transparent,	July and Aug.	Wolf River,	Jan. and Feb.
Duchess of Oldenburg,	September.	Longfield,	Jan. to March.
Wealthy,	Nov. and Dec.	Pewaukee,	Jan. to April.
Gideon,	Nov. to Jan.	Boiken,	Feb. to May.

Special List, No. 2.

HARDY APPLES. The following list of varieties we rate as hardy, in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter kills outright or leads a very precarious existence.

We include in the list the "Extra Hardy" varieties, which are equally valuable for all sections :—

Wentworth's Early,	July.	Grimes' Golden,	Dec. to Feb.
Yellow Sweet,	July.	Pewaukee,	Dec. to March.
Yellow Transparent,	Last of July.	Talman Sweet,	Dec. to April.
Red Astrachan,	August.	Wolf River,	Jan. and Feb.
Golden Sweet,	August and Sept.	Longfield,	Jan. to March.
Duchess of Oldenburg,	September.	Northern Spy,	Jan. to May.
Surprise,	September.	Golden Russet	Jan. to June.
Fameuse,	Nov. and Dec.	Mann,	March to June.
Gideon,	Nov. to Jan.	Stark,	Jan. to May.
McIntosh Red,	Nov. to Jan.	Boiken,	March to June,

SOUTHERN WINTER APPLES.

The selection of varieties is a matter of paramount importance, particularly so with Southern planters, in making up their list of winter apples. Great disappointment has resulted from planting varieties of Northern origin, like Baldwin, King, and Greening, which in their warmer climate and longer seasons have proved to be fall apples. The result is an impresssion in the public mind that the cause of these sorts ripening in the fall is in consequence of the trees having been grown in Northern nurseries, and herein lies the great and vital importance of selecting the proper varieties.

The particular spot where the tree may happen to have been propagated has nothing to do with its season of ripening, but the place of origin of the variety has everything to do with it. For example, take a tree of the King apple from a nursery in Georgia, and another from a nursery in New England; plant the two trees side by side in Delaware, and both will produce apples ripening in October. Plant the same trees in Western New York, and the product will be a good winter apple. Hence the importance and necessity of Southern planters selecting for their winter apples varieties of Southern origin. The South has already produced a few valuable winter apples, and is no longer dependent on the varieties that have so signally failed there.

The following varieties are those that have proved themselves late keepers in the South, most of them having originated there. The season of ripening given is when they mature in Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland :—

America,	Nov. to Feb.	Mann,	Jan. to April.
Smith's Cider,	Nov. to Feb.	Stark,	Jan. to May.
Grimes' Golden,	December.	Winesap,	Jan. to April.
York Imperial,	Dec. to Feb.	Paragon,	March and April.
Ben Davis,	Dec. to March.	Stayman's Winesap,	March and April.
Arkansas Red,	Jan. to March.		

CRAB APPLES.

Excelsior. A new variety raised from seed of Wealthy, and in quality equals that apple; ripens in September and October. Tree as hardy as any of the Crabs.

Martha. Tree a rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid; a great bearer of beautiful, showy fruit, below medium in size, color bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red; flavor mild, clear, tart. Season October and November.

Transcendent. Fruit very large; can be used early in the season, when half grown. One of the best for canning. September.



Standard Pear Trees, Two Years from Bud.

The Chase Nurseries

PEARS.

Our soil at Geneva is particularly adapted to the growth of the pear, and we can recommend our trees as being healthy and vigorous.

RIPENING PEARS.

Pears require to be gathered from the trees and ripened in the house; if allowed to ripen on the trees, they are nearly worthless.

Summer and autumn pears should be gathered as soon as the earliest and premature specimens are observed to ripen; gather the best matured specimens first, and a short time afterward the remainder of the crop; keep them in clean boxes or drawers until ripe; if you wish to *retard* the ripening, keep them in a cool place.

Winter pears should be allowed to hang late upon the trees, then gathered and treated the same as winter apples; that is, barrel them and keep in a cool cellar until they mature. After they commence to ripen, they may be kept for a few days in a warm room to good advantage.

Pears are cultivated as standards, worked upon seedling pear stock, and as dwarfs, worked upon French quince stock.

Standard pears thrive, with moderate care, on most any soil moderately rich and well drained.

Dwarf pears require rich lands and annual pruning to give their best results.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- Bartlett.** Large size, irregular in form ; clear yellow, with a blush on the sunny side ; very juicy, buttery, and high flavored. August and September.
- Clapp's Favorite.** Large ; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots ; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Ripens a week before the Bartlett.
- Koonce.** Medium to large, pyriform, very handsome ; yellow, one side covered with bright carmine, sprinkled with brown dots ; flesh juicy, sweet, spicy, good. Ripens with the earliest. Tree a remarkably strong grower, hardy, and very productive.
- Manning's Elizabeth.** Small to medium ; bears in clusters ; crimson and gold color, very beautiful ; melting, rich, sugary ; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August.
- Rossney.** A new seedling pear from Utah ; size medium to large ; color light yellowish, with crimson blush ; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy, sweet, and rich ; an excellent keeper and a good shipper. The tree is a good grower and healthy, comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Ripens about two weeks after Bartlett, when there are few good pears in season.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Beurre Bosc.** Large, yellow, russeted, half melting, high flavored, and excellent. Tree a poor, crooked grower in the nursery, and but little cultivated. October.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme.** A magnificent pear when well grown upon quince stock. Fruit of the largest size, with an irregular, uneven surface ; skin greenish yellow, spotted with russet ; flesh white, very juicy. October.
- Flemish Beauty.** Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet ; rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor. Fruit often cracks badly. September and October.
- Howell.** Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek ; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. September and October.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Desirable on quince stock. Fruit large, pyriform ; skin smooth, pale greenish yellow, with warm, red cheek. October.
- Seckel.** A most delicious little pear, unsurpassed in flavor. Fruit small, irregularly formed, roundish, obovate ; skin yellowish brown, with a red cheek ; flesh very rich, spicy, and sweet. September and October.
- Sheldon.** Fruit rather large, roundish ; skin greenish russet, with a red cheek ; flesh melting, rich, juicy, and perfumed ; first rate. October.
- Vermont Beauty.** Fruit of medium size, roundish ; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine ; flesh melting, sprightly, very good. Tree healthy, hardy, and very productive. October.
- Worden-Seckel.** A seedling of the Seckel. Flesh is dull white, very juicy, buttery, melting, fine grain, with a flavor and aroma equal to that of its distinguished parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty, and keeping qualities. Ripens early in October, and can be kept in good eating condition until December.

LATE AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large size, pyriform; light green, with russet and red cheek; rich, melting, and of excellent flavor. October and November.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; texture of Beurre Bosc; flesh yellowish, nearly melting. Tree a fair grower, and an early, abundant bearer. A magnificent market fruit. October and November.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous, having large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is an early and very prolific bearer. Fruit large to very large, roundish oval, narrowing at both ends; skin deep yellow, with a fine blush on the sunny side; flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, very good. Ripens through October and November. To have it in perfection, it should be gathered when fully grown and ripened in the house. The trees should be annually headed back. Does not succeed in Northern New York and Northern New England.

Lawrence. An American pear of great excellence. Fruit medium size, obtuse pyriform; skin fine yellow; flesh juicy, sweet, and good. Tree hardy, vigorous, and very productive. December.

Rutter. Fruit medium to large and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, sweet, slightly vinous; good. October and November.

HARDY STANDARD PEARS.

The following varieties of standard pears we rate as hardy as the Talman Sweet or Golden Russet apple, and we recommend their culture in those sections where Special Apple List No. 2 can be planted with safety. They can be grown where it is about impossible to succeed with Bartlett. We give their season of ripening at the North:—

Koonce,	August.	Worden-Seckel,	Oct. and Nov.
Clapp's Favorite,	September.	Sheldon,	October.
Flemish Beauty,	Sept. and October.	Beurre d'Anjou,	November.
Vermont Beauty,	October.	Lawrence,	December.

CHERRIES.

The cherry thrives best on a dry, sandy, or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one.

We divide them into two classes—Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morrellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, and are best suited for the purpose of shade, producing a large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morrellos do not attain so large a size, are more hardy, less liable to bursting of the bark, and generally produce acid fruit.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black Tartarian. Fruit very large, heart-shaped, with an uneven surface; skin bright black; flesh purplish, tender, rich, and good. Ripens early in June.

Florence. Resembles the Napoleon Bigarreau, but ripens a little later, and has the additional good quality of hanging a long time on the tree; color yellow, with a reddish cheek; flesh firm, rich, sweet, fine flavor. Hardy and a good bearer.

Governor Wood. Fruit roundish, heart-shaped; light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, rich, and sprightly. Ripens last of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Fruit of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; when fully ripe of an excellent flavor. Ripens early in July.

Rockport Bigarreau. Fruit large, obtuse heart shaped; skin pale amber, light red in the sun; flesh rather firm, sweet, rich, and excellent. Last of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. Early July.

White Caroon. Fruit of the largest size; flavor sub-acid; seed small. The best cherry known for canning. June.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, nevertheless, quite distinct; flesh *remarkably firm*, sweet, and of a fine quality. July.

Waterloo. Large size; color yellow, with pink cheek. Sweet, and for canning does not require more than one-half the sugar that most cherries do. A very prolific bearer. August.

Yellow Spanish. Fruit of the largest size, obtuse heart-shaped; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich, and high flavored. July.

DUKES AND MORRELLOS.

Early Richmond. Fruit medium size, round; dark red; flesh melting, juicy, rich, acid. Tree slender, and not a rapid grower; a great bearer. June.

Empress Eugenie. Fruit large, roundish, flattened; skin rich dark red; flesh juicy, rich sub-acid; quality excellent; stone small. Middle of June.

Louis Philippe. Fruit large; skin rich, dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, juicy, mild acid. Middle to last of July.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; extraordinarily prolific and very hardy. It is a variety of great value. Habit of tree similar to Early Richmond.

Olivet. Large size; color deep red; quality good, with a rich, tender, vinous, very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens through June.

The season of ripening given is when the fruit matures at Geneva. On light soils south of Philadelphia, it matures nearly a month earlier.

PLUMS.

The plum is hardy, and will grow vigorously in almost every part of this country, but succeeds best in heavy loam, or in soils in which there is a mixture of clay. Plums do well when planted in a hen-yard, or where the fowls have free access to the trees, as they will destroy the insects that trouble many of the varieties.

Archduke. A large, black, and very prolific plum, ripening early in October. Good for both dessert and the kitchen.

Bradshaw. Large size; reddish purple, with blue bloom; flesh juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Empire. A magnificent, very large, dark-colored purple plum; shape round; quality the very best. The tree is a strong grower, and very hardy. September.

French Damson. Fruit medium; dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the *best* Damson for market purposes we have fruited; ripens late.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of a very agreeable flavor. September.

Giant Prune. One of Burbank's new creations; of largest size; color deep, dark purple; flesh yellow, and of remarkable sweetness; excellent shipper. The tree is a strong, handsome grower, producing fruit of uniform size; productive.

Guii. Very large; dark purple; hardy and productive; very popular in the plum-growing region on the Hudson river. Ripens last of September.

Imperial Gage. Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich, and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Lombard. Fruit medium size, roundish oval, skin violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, hardy, and productive. Last of August.

Prince's Yellow Gage. Fruit above medium size, oval; skin golden yellow, covered with a copious white bloom; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary, and melting; very good; parts freely from the stone. First of August.

Reine Claude de Bavay. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin greenish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent. Last of September.

Shipper's Pride. Fruit is of large size, dark purple color; fine, juicy, and sweet; excellent for canning. Ripens from the first to the middle of September.

Turkish Prune. Origin unknown, but probably identical with the Jerusalem Prune. Fruit large, long, egg-shaped; skin dark purple, covered with a dense blue bloom; flesh firm, rich, brisk; parts freely from the stone; ripens in September. Tree hardy, healthy, upright, and productive.



TWENTY TO A FOOT.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

To Japan we owe many valuable fruits and flowers, but perhaps the most valuable, in many respects, are the plums recently introduced from that country. First, the trees are hardy and perfectly healthy; second, they are remarkably strong and beautiful growers, and early bearers, orchard trees bearing the second season after transplanting; third, they yield immense crops of fruit, which is practically exempt from the attacks of the curculio; fourth, by planting the different varieties, one can have plums for a period of nearly three months.

Abundance. The fruit is full medium size; color a rich, bright cherry red, with a distinct bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, and of excellent quality. It ripens in Western New York the last of July.

- Burbank.** In general character very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color, and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; very prolific.
- Chase (Chabot).** Very large; pointed, tapering gradually from a heart-shaped base; color bright red purple, on a yellow ground; very showy. Tree a good grower, blooms two weeks later than Abundance, thus escaping the spring frosts, and a most abundant bearer. Ripens a little later than Burbank.
- Hale.** Large; orange color, thickly overlaid with mottled red; very handsome; flesh yellow, with a very delicious, slightly acid flavor. An upright grower. Ripens with Satsuma.
- Normand.** Medium to large, obtusely conical, with a heart-like base and short stem; color clear golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, and meaty, of high quality, free; pit small. Prolific, and ripens just after Abundance.
- Red June.** Medium to nearly large; long, pointed; deep vermillion red, with a handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon yellow or whitish, firm, moderately juicy, slightly sub-acid, of good quality; pit small. Tree upright, slightly spreading, vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens before Abundance.
- Satsuma.** Large; flesh is solid, of a purplish crimson color from pit to skin, juicy, and of fine quality. Pit exceedingly small, very little larger than a cherry stone. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, with a brownish bark and lanceolate foliage. Ripens after Burbank.
- Wickson.** Very large; glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; pit small. It will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens after Burbank.



Stock ready for shipment.

The Chase Nurseries.



A Few Rows of Peach Seedlings.

The Chase Nurseries.

PEACHES.

For several years, we have been giving special attention to the propagation of peach trees, and are now, we believe, the largest growers in Western New York. We name the varieties in the order of ripening.

Our seedlings are grown from Western North Carolina natural pits, and guaranteed to be free from yellows, and healthy in every respect. The selection of buds is given particular care, both as to purity and freedom from disease. By thorough cultivation, our peach trees attain a good growth in the nursery without the aid of fertilizers, forming stocky, spreading trees, with well developed roots, rather than tall, slim ones. By our system of low-branching, the trees in the orchard are conveniently pruned, the fruit easily and cheaply picked, while there is no difficulty in cultivation.

The trees are dug, graded, and packed with the greatest care, and are marketed when one year old from bud.

Trees planted in the fall should remain unpruned until early spring, when they should be cut back so as to stand not over two and one-half feet high, according to the preference of the grower. We head back to two feet, removing all but from three to five of the top limbs, and cutting these back to within an inch of the body. Some planters, however, trim to a whip, instead of spurring.

Alexander. Medium; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; rich and good; flesh firm. Fine, hardy, and productive.

Early Canada. Tree claimed to be unusually hardy. Fruit of good size, fine quality, and beautiful appearance. Ripens as early as the earliest.

- Greensboro.** Ripens with Alexander, but is twice the size of that variety, and as beautifully colored—a bright red on a yellow ground. It ripens perfectly to the pit, from which it parts freely when fully matured. Flesh white, juicy, and good.
- Triumph.** The tree is a strong grower; blooms late, with large flowers, and is an early and abundant bearer; fruit of large size, with small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, showing dark crimson on the sunny side; flesh bright yellow, ripening evenly to the pit. Ripens with Alexander.
- Troth's Early.** Small, red; flesh white, rich, and of excellent quality; free. Ripens before Chase's Early.
- Chase's Early.** Tree hardy and healthy; an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large, yellowish white, covered with a delicate pink; flesh white, juicy, rich; carries well; ripens a few days after Alexander; freestone.
- Waddell.** A new early peach, remarkably hardy in wood and fruit bud. The tree is a vigorous grower, and very productive. Fruit of large size; skin thick; flesh firm, rich, sweet, and melting; free from rot, a good keeper and a good shipper; freestone. Ripens a few days before Carman. The hardiest peach of its season.
- Carman.** Large; broadly oval pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red; flesh tender, creamy white, almost yellow, of a slightly vinous flavor. Free from rot. Ripens after Chase's Early.
- Connecticut.** Large; round; deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet, and high flavored; free. Ripens a few days before Crawford's Early. Tree vigorous, hardy, and productive.
- Champion.** Delicious in flavor, sweet, rich, and juicy; skin cream white, with red cheek; hardy, productive; size large; good shipper. Ripens early part of August.
- Mountain Rose.** Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich, and excellent; one of the best early peaches. First of August.
- Foster.** Yellow; freestone. A large, round peach, of good quality, running uniform in size. Ripens with Crawford's Early.
- Crawford's Early.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet, and luscious. Ripens two weeks after Chase's Early.
- Fitzgerald.** Originated in Canada. Fruit large; bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality; small pit, perfectly free. Tree comes into bearing young, is very productive, and has proven to be one of the hardiest in wood and bud. Ripens just after Crawford's Early.
- Reeve's Favorite.** Large, roundish; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a good, hardy variety; freestone. Ripens just after Crawford's Early.
- Elberta.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy, and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort; freestone. Ripens after Crawford's Early. Tree hardy and very productive.
- Wheatland.** Fruit large to very large; quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow. Tree a stout, sturdy grower, and a great bearer. A most excellent shipper; freestone. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Crawford's Late.

- Old Mixon Freestone.** Fruit large, oval; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone; rich, sugary, and excellent. Tree vigorous and very productive. About a week later than Crawford's Early.
- Crosby.** The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate; color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson; flesh light yellow, and red at the stone, firm, moderately juicy, and of good quality. It ripens about with Old Mixon Free.
- Bequette Free.** Large; skin greenish white, blushed and marbled with red; free. Its season is just after Old Mixon Free.
- Old Mixon Cling.** Fruit large; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek; flesh very melting, juicy, and delicious. A week later than Old Mixon Free.
- Crawford's Late.** Large size, fine quality; holds high rank as a profitable market fruit. About four weeks later than Crawford's Early.
- Stump the World.** Large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and high flavored. Ripens about with Crawford's Late.
- Morris White.** Fruit medium size, oval; skin creamy white; flesh white to the stone, juicy, and sweet; good for preserving. Ripens with Crawford's Late.
- Chair's Choice.** Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm. Ripens a little later than Crawford's Late.
- Matthew's Beauty.** Fruit large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh firm, rich, juicy, and excellent; freestone. Tree is as hardy and as productive as Elberta. Ripens about with Chair's Choice.
- Stephen's Rareripe.** The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Old Mixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues about three weeks. Freestone; white-fleshed, juicy, and high-flavored.
- Golden Drop.** Of a transparent golden color; very attractive; good size; good quality; one of the best; freestone. Tree hardy, an early bearer, and productive. Ripens after Crawford's Late.
- Hill's Chili.** Medium size; dull yellow. Tree very hardy, a good bearer. Last of September.
- Willett.** This is undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent; skin yellow, mostly covered with dark red; freestone. Last of September.
- Smock's Free.** Rather large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone. Productive. Two weeks later than Crawford's Late.
- Wonderful.** Large, smooth, almost globular; of the richest golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson; flesh yellow, rich, high flavored, and delicious, exceedingly firm, parts from the stone perfectly and dry, and is bright red around the pit. Ripens with Smock.
- Heath Cling.** Very large; creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white, juicy, tender, rich, and melting. Valuable for preserving and canning. Ripens after Crawford's Late.

EXTRA HARDY PEACHES.

The following varieties can be grown successfully much further north than the Crawford's. We rate them all as hardy, or hardier, than Elberta. We name them in the order of ripening:—

Greensboro,
Triumph,
Chase's Early,
Waddell,
Carman,

Connecticut,
Fitzgerald,
Elberta,
Crosby,
Chair's Choice.

APRICOTS.

The apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits. Like the plum, it is liable to be attacked by the curculio, and requires the same treatment to prevent its ravages.

Early Moorpark. Like the old Moorpark, but much earlier. A large, fine apricot; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, and rich; parts from the stone. Very productive. July.

Harris. Tree hardy, comes into bearing young, and very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.

St. Ambroise. A good grower and very productive; of good quality; freestone. Excellent for drying or canning. Ripens about middle of July.

QUINCES.

Orange (Apple). Fruit large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and more productive.

MULBERRIES.

Downing. Highly ornamental for street or lawn; yielding an abundant supply of very large, black, handsome berries, sweet, rich, and excellent.

New American. Equal to Downing in all respects, and a much hardier tree; vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from the middle of June to the middle of September.



Small Fruit Packing Department.

The Chase Nurseries

GRAPES.

Full directions for the pruning and culture of the grape will be found in our work on fruit growing—"Transplanting and After-Culture."

Brighton. Bunch large, rather irregular; berries above medium, round, dark red; quality best. Ripens early.

Campbell's Early. Vine strong, vigorous, and very productive; clusters large and perfect; berries large, black, with a purple bloom; skin thin; an admirable keeper and shipper; flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Very early.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; skin pale red; flesh juicy, sweet, and highly aromatic. Vine productive, but uncertain except in favored locations.

Concord. Bunches large, compact; berries large, round, black, covered with bloom; skin rather tender; flesh sweet, juicy, buttery. Vine very hardy, vigorous, and productive, with large, healthy foliage. Ripens in September.

Delaware. Bunches rather small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round, beautifully rose-colored; skin thin; flesh juicy, very sweet, but with a high vinous flavor; unsurpassed in quality. Vine rather a slow grower.

Diamond (Moore's). The vine, in vigor of growth, foliage, and hardiness, resembles Concord; bunch large and compact; berries round, of delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge; skin smooth, and entirely free from brown spots and dots; very few seeds; juicy and free from pulp. Ripens with Worden.

- Empire State.** Vine a vigorous grower, healthy, and very productive; bunches large, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval; color white with a very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and sprightly. Ripens with Concord.
- Geneva.** Vine perfectly hardy, and with strong, healthy foliage; bunch good size, compact; berry large, of a pure transparent greenish color; quality good. Ripens with Concord. An excellent keeper.
- Green's Early.** This new white grape is nearly as large as Niagara; of good quality; ripens before Moore's Early, making it the earliest white grape grown. Vine of the Concord type, vigorous, hardy, and productive.
- Hartford Prolific.** Bunches large, rather compact; berries large, round, black; skin thick. Ripens a few days before the Delaware.
- Moore's Early.** This very valuable black grape is a seedling of the Concord. The vine is fully as hardy and healthy as its parent, while the fruit is larger, more beautiful, and of better quality. Two weeks earlier than Concord.
- Niagara.** The vine is a strong grower and hardy; the leaves are a dark, glossy green, thick and leathery; bunches large and very compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; quality fair. Ripens with the Concord.
- Pocklington.** Vine hardy, healthy, vigorous, with short, jointed shoots; leaves large, thick, tough, and downy; productive; bunches and berries of the largest size; color a golden yellow, covered with a fine bloom. Ripens after Concord.
- Rogers' No. 4 (Wilder).** Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, black; skin thin but firm; flesh sweet, tender, good flavor; good keeper. Vine moderate grower, healthy, hardy, productive. Ripens nearly as early as Concord.
- Rogers' No. 9 (Lindley).** Bunch medium, long, sometimes shouldered; berries large, red or Catawba color; flesh tender, sweet, with high aromatic flavor; very healthy, vigorous, and hardy. Ripens with the Delaware.
- Rogers' No. 15 (Agawam).** Bunch loose, shouldered; berries very large, red or amber color; skin thick; good keeper; flesh tender, meaty, juicy, of a rich, aromatic flavor. Strong, rank grower. Ripens about with Concord.
- Salem.** Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, Catawba color; skin thick and firm; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich aromatic flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy; ripens early. Is a splendid keeper.
- Worden.** Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively. Vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy, healthy, and a good bearer. Ripens a week earlier than Concord.

BLACKBERRIES.

- Early Harvest.** The earliest ripening blackberry; medium size; symmetrical; deep, glossy black. Requires close pruning and high culture.
- Erie.** The bush is healthy and very productive, as well as hardy. Fruit large, round, jet black, and good quality. Ripens early.
- Eldorado.** Berries large, jet black, borne in large clusters, ripening well together; no hard core. Very vigorous, hardy, and productive. Season of ripening medium.

- Lucretia Dewberry.** Though not strictly a blackberry, we list this with blackberries. Bush is a hardy, vigorous grower, and productive; fruit of good size, carries well, and ripening before blackberries, commands a ready sale. In many sections it is being extensively planted for market.
- Rathbun.** The plant is a strong, erect grower, and produces but few suckers. The tips, late in the season, touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves in the manner of the black cap raspberry. With midsummer pruning, it can be trained to tree form. In hardiness it ranks with Snyder and Wachusett. The fruit is borne on long stems, in clusters, and is easily gathered; berries very large; measuring from an inch and an eighth to one and one-half inches in length, and from an inch to one and one-eighth inches in diameter. Color intense black, with a high polish; pits very large, with small seeds; flesh juicy, high flavored, without any hard core; sweet and delicious. Carries well to market. In season medium early.
- Snyder.** Medium size; one of the most productive varieties; perfectly hardy; strong grower; delicious quality. Desirable for home use or the market.
- Taylor's Prolific.** A suitable companion for Snyder; ripens somewhat later; berries are very much larger, and of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and iron-clad hardiness.
- Wilson's Early.** Very large size, oblong, oval, black; quite firm; rich, sweet, and good; ripens early, and matures all its fruit rapidly. Bush tender.
- Wilson, Jr.** A seedling of Wilson's Early, ripening a week earlier than that variety; fruit of the largest size; bush vigorous and healthy.
- Wachusett.** Fruit medium to large, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet, and good. The plant requires fair soil and good culture.

GOOSEBERRIES.

- Dominion.** Originated several years ago in London, Ontario, from the seed of an English variety. Bush is a strong, upright grower, very hardy and healthy; abundant and regular bearer; foliage large, glossy, and free from mildew; fruit very large, color light greenish-yellow, nearly transparent, sweet and delicious.
- Downing.** Large size, oval, greenish-white or pale yellow; plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots and heavy foliage, which adheres strongly, covering the fruit from the sun. Resists mildew admirably.
- Houghton's Seedling.** Small to medium, roundish oval; pale red; sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, slender; very productive; one of the best.
- Red Jacket (Josselyn).** Bush vigorous grower and productive; foliage healthy and not subject to mildew; berries of good size, beautiful red color, transparent, and of most excellent quality. Season of ripening medium. New, and a decided acquisition.
- Smith's Improved.** Fruit large; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant extremely productive, hardy, and healthy.

CURRENTS.

The introduction of the improved varieties has given the currant a high rank as a profitable market fruit. A well-kept plantation will yield 4000 pounds of fruit to the acre. Quite a currant plantation can be had with a small expense by planting the bushes in the orchard between the fruit trees.

Cherry. Very large; dark red; acid, not very rich; bunch variable, from short to long. Plant a coarse grower, with stout shoots and large dark, green leaves.

Fay's Prolific. A new red currant, equal to the Cherry currant in size, with a much longer bunch. The bush is exceedingly productive.

La Versailles. Similar to Cherry in size of berry, but the bunch is longer and more compact. It carries well.

Lee's Prolific. A black currant imported from England. Of good size; fine quality.

Prince Albert. A good grower, with large, heavy foliage, which holds very late. Fruit large, bright red, of good quality, and ripens late, after other sorts are gone.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.



Currant trained to tree form.



RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are divided into two classes—Red varieties and Black Caps. The former are reproduced by suckers and root cuttings; the latter from the tips. The Red varieties succeed on almost all kinds of soils, but do not do as well on heavy clay as on lighter ground, while the Black Caps do better on heavy than on sandy soil.

Alden (Ohio). Bush hardy, vigorous, and productive; berry of good size, bright black color, and remarkably firm.

Black Diamond. Fruit large, good color, fine quality, firm, more pulpy, and contains fewer seeds than most varieties. Plant hardy, healthy, and productive.

Columbian. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; shape somewhat conical; color dark red bordering on purple. The bush is a most vigorous grower, canes growing from ten to sixteen feet in height, and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody, becoming bright red in autumn; is very hardy and wonderfully prolific.

Cumberland. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black raspberry. Many specimens are from seven-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier than that variety. It is very firm, and a good shipper.

Cuthbert. Plant a vigorous grower; very productive and perfectly hardy. Foliage luxuriant and tough, never burning. Berry of largest size and good quality. Ripens late.

Gregg. One of the largest Black Caps grown; quality rich and sweet; a perfect shipper; bush hardy and wonderfully productive. Ripens rather late.

Golden Queen. A seedling of Cuthbert, equalling that variety in vigor of bush. Fruit large; color a pure yellow; quality best. Ripens with Cuthbert.

Johnston's Sweet. Remarkably sweet, and of great value for evaporating and canning purposes. The berries are of deep black color, quite firm, very sweet and delicious in flavor. Ripens early.

Loudon. The bush is of vigorous growth, exceedingly productive, and very hardy, enduring severe winters without protection and without injury. The berries are very large, of a beautiful rich crimson color, and stand shipping as well as any variety; quality good to best. Ripens mid-season.

Miller Early. Very early; as large as Cuthbert; color bright red; bush hardy, healthy, and productive; succeeds on a great variety of soils.

Mammoth Cluster. The bush a very rank, upright grower, with but few thorns; fruit large, black, with a rich purple tint or bloom.

Marlboro. Large size; light crimson color; good quality and firm. The first berries ripen early, but the crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

Souhegan. A prodigious bearer, of most excellent quality; jet, shiny black, and large size. The bush is as hardy as could be desired. Ripens early.

Shaffer's Colossal. Berries are large, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious, and of a rich, sprightly flavor. Whilst its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivaled for family use, and is one of the best for canning. Late.

Turner. The Turner is valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality. It is full medium size, and of a fine red color. The bush is very hardy.

STRAWBERRIES.

It being about impossible to ship strawberries with safety by freight, with our other stock, we do not catalogue them.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored.

Palmetto. A very early variety. Even, large size; excellent quality.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnæus. This is without doubt the best variety in cultivation; stalk long and heavy, without being stringy or tough, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Our stock of ornamentals is the very best that can be produced. Everything which we send out in this department is strictly first-class. We desire to call attention to the fact, however, that there are but few ornamentals which are handsome when delivered, even when propagated in the most approved manner and selected with the greatest care. But it is no sign because a sort is not of beautiful form when delivered, that it will not when planted grow to be of graceful shape; indeed, it is characteristic of many lovely and charming kinds to be of irregular and scraggling growth while young. It is well to remember, then, that no nurseryman can make some varieties grow in good shape in the nursery; they must be planted on the lawn, and given time to develop.

Our trade in the ornamental department is steadily growing, and there is an increasing demand all over the country for this class of stock. People are realizing that the town lot, as well as the country villa, is of greater value when rendered beautiful and attractive by a judicious selection of ornamentals. The expense is a trifle compared with the increased value of a place after it is so adorned.

UPRIGHT ORNAMENTAL TREES.

(Those varieties which do not retain their foliage during the winter.)

ALDER (*Alnus*).

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF (*Laciniata imperialis*). A charming tree, of stately, graceful growth, having beautiful, deeply-cut foliage. Vigorous and very hardy. Unsurpassed for the lawn. Attains a height of about twenty feet.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

This is a large family, but there are only a few varieties of especial merit.

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior*). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves, and black bud.

GOLD BARKED (*Aurea*). Conspicuous at all times, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. Fifteen to twenty feet.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

FERN-LEAVED (*Heterophylla*). Of elegant form, round, and compact. Fern-like foliage, delicately cut. The tree has a wavy, graceful aspect, seldom seen in other sorts. When fully grown, twenty-five to thirty-five feet high.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*). A most elegant lawn tree, of striking appearance. Early in the season the foliage is deep purple, later it changes to crimson, and again, in the fall, to a dull purplish green. Forty to fifty feet.

RIVERS' SMOOTH-LEAVED PURPLE. This variety differs from the ordinary purple-leaved beech, having much larger and darker foliage.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Graceful, airy trees, suitable for the lawn. They are hardy, and thrive in all soils.

EUROPEAN WHITE (*Alba*). Silvery bark and slender branches. Fifteen to thirty feet high when fully grown.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Feliis purpureis*). A vigorous grower. Foliage purple. Twenty to twenty-five feet high when fully grown.

CATALPA.

The catalpas flower in July, when few varieties are in bloom, and are therefore desirable. The blossoms are large and quite fragrant. Large, heart-shaped, yellowish green leaves. Very effective, tropical-looking lawn trees.

BUNGEI. A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer.

SPECIOSA. It is finer and hardier than the common, hence better adapted to ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two or three weeks earlier than the other sorts. Makes a large, spreading tree.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

Of the easiest culture, and very desirable because of their flowering so early in the season.

DWARF WHITE-FLOWERING (*Humilis, flore pleno*). Blooms in May. Flowers double white. A pretty little tree. Ten to twelve feet in height.

LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Flore alba pleno*). Blooms in May, and the flowers are so numerous as to completely hide the branches from view; blossoms white and very double. Fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea*).

AMERICAN SWEET (*Americana*). The well-known native sort.

SPANISH (*Vesca*). Valuable for both ornament and fruit. A handsome lawn tree, producing larger fruit than the American. Makes a large tree.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

For street and park planting there is no finer tree than the noble American elm of our own forests. There are also other varieties of great value for the lawn.

AMERICAN WHITE, or WEEPING. The well-known native sort.

ENGLISH (*Campestris*). Smaller leaves and darker colored bark than the American. The branches project from the trunk nearly at right angles. Forty to fifty feet when it has attained full size.

ENGLISH CORK-BARKED (*Suberosa*). Peculiar leaves, rough on both sides. Young wood very corky. Twenty to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*).

Horse Chestnuts are very desirable trees for the lawn, park, or street.

RED-FLOWERING (*Rubicunda*). Red flowers, very showy. The leaves are darker than the White-Flowering. Blooms late in May, just after the White-Flowering. A slow, rather crooked grower.

WHITE-FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*). Decidedly the finest variety of this family. Makes a beautiful tree of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy, and free from all diseases. Forty to fifty feet.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD (*Cercis*).

The Judas deserves to be classed among the most beautiful ornamental trees.

AMERICAN (*Canadensis*). Delicate pink flowers. Blossoms before the foliage appears. Leaves perfectly heart-shaped. A pretty tree for the lawn.

JAPAN (*Japonica*). Deep green, heart-shaped leaves. Rich, very pink flowers, quite large. Blooms in early spring. Makes but a small tree.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*).

The peculiar chain-like blossoms of the laburnum are highly prized.

COMMON, or GOLDEN CHAIN. Smooth, shining foliage, and long, drooping racemes of golden flowers. Blooms in June. Ten to fifteen feet.

LARCH (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*). A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree. Small, drooping branches. Makes a large tree.

LINDEN, or LIME (*Tilia*).

The lindens are beautiful trees, and should be planted extensively,

AMERICAN, or BASSWOOD (*Americana*). A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves. Fragrant flowers. Forty to sixty feet.

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*). Forms a fine pyramidal tree. The flowers are fragrant and the foliage large. Thirty to fifty feet.

LIQUIDAMBAR.

SWEET GUM. A fine native tree. Foliage resembles the maple in summer, turning to a deep crimson in the autumn.

MAGNOLIA.

The magnolia is indeed "a thing of beauty," but it is exceedingly difficult to transplant with entire success.

ACUMINATA (*Cucumber*). A stately, pyramidal-growing, native tree. Leaves six to nine inches long, bluish green. Yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. The green fruit resembles the cucumber. Fifty to sixty feet.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

The vigorous growth, fine form, hardiness, freedom from disease, and adaptability to all soils, renders the maple one of the best of trees for the purpose of shade.

ASH-LEAVED (*Negundo fraxinifolium*). A hardy native sort; ash-like foliage, spreading head; rapid growth. Very hardy.

NORWAY (*Plantanides*). Large, compact habit, and broad, deep green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*). Leaves deep green on the upper side, and purplish red underneath, making it very effective when planted with other sorts.

SYCAMORE, European (*Pseudo-plantanus*). A handsome tree of upright growth, large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. Twenty-five to thirty feet.

SCARLET, RED, or RED-BUD (*Rubrum*). Produces small, deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn, the leaves change to brilliant scarlet.

SUGAR, or ROCK (*Saccharinum*). The well-known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet.

SILVER-LEAVED, or WHITE (*Dasycarpum*). Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower. Makes a large tree.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (*Wierii laciniatum*). Grows very rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*).

These are highly ornamental trees, particularly when covered with their bright scarlet berries throughout the fall and winter.

AMERICAN (*Americana*). Of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and having larger berries of a lighter color. White blossoms appear in early spring, followed by clusters of scarlet berries.

EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*). A more desirable variety than the American, being of finer growth and form. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters. Twenty to thirty-five feet.

OAK-LEAVED (*Quercifolia*). Very showy, whether in bloom or berry. The leaves are bright green above and downy beneath. The blossom is white. Very hardy. Twenty to twenty-five feet.

PEACH (*Persica*).

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*Flore rosea pleno*). Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. A pretty tree. Blooms in May.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*Flore alba pleno*). Exceedingly ornamental. Flowers double and pure white. A very attractive tree. Blooms in May.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Poplars are desirable where rapid-growing varieties are wanted, and they are also very distinct and striking.

CAROLINA (*Monilifera*). Pyramidal in form. A very rapid grower. A desirable tree for the seashore, and for our large cities, where escaping gas kills most shade trees. Fifty to sixty feet.

LOMBARDY (*Fastigiata*). Remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Fifty to seventy-five feet.

SILVER-LEAVED (*Alba*). Leaves large, green above and pure white underneath. Wide-spreading growth. Has a bad habit of throwing up suckers.

SALISBURIA.

MAIDEN-HAIR, or GINKO TREE (*Adiantifolia*). One of the most beautiful lawn trees. From Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rapid growth. Rare and elegant. A tall, upright grower.

SYCAMORE (*Platanus*).

ORIENTAL (*P. orientalis*). As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. The foliage is heavy, and not subject to the ravages of insects.

THORN, or ENGLISH HAWTHORN (*Cratægus*).

The thorns are dense, low-growing trees, and the varieties which we describe are exceedingly ornamental when in bloom. They also stand pruning well, and may be trained to assume picturesque tree forms.

DOUBLE PINK (*Rosea flore pleno*). A pretty tree at all times, but gorgeous in June, when it is covered with double pink blossoms.

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba flore pleno*). A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Small, double white flowers. Blooms in June

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*). The flowers are large, very double, borne in clusters; a rich crimson color. Blooms in June.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*).

TULIPIFERA (White Wood, erroneously Yellow Poplar). A very large native tree. Pyramidal habit, with broad, fiddle-shaped leaves. Tulip-like flowers.

WALNUT (*Juglans*).

The walnuts are more suitable for large grounds and parks than for small enclosures. The nuts are valuable. They grow to a large size.

BUTTERNUT (*Cinera*). A familiar native sort, bearing a rough, oblong nut.

BLACK (*Nigra*). A native species, of large size and majestic form. Beautiful foliage. Deeply furrowed bark. The nut is round and very palatable.

ENGLISH, or MADEIRA NUT (*Regia*). A handsome tree, larger than the butternut. Bears a very fine flavored, round nut.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

ROSEMARY LEAVED (*Rosmarinifolia*). Budded about five feet from the ground, this makes one of the most unique and ornamental of trees. The branches are feathery, the leaves silvery, and the form round and compact.

WEeping ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The superior grace and excellence of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to the yard or lawn. In our list will be found all of the kinds which we deem particularly attractive. Customers will, however, be saved from disappointment if they will realize that it is impossible to deliver them from the nursery with the form and shape which they will attain with age.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

GOLDEN-BARKED WEeping (*Aurea pendula*). During the winter the bark is as yellow as gold, making a striking effect. The tree when fully developed, is about eight feet in height.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

WEeping (*Pendula*). Of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage, but quite ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves. Grows to a height of thirty feet.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

CUT-LEAVED WEeping (*Pendula laciniata*). This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of which no other variety can boast. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban and Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." Makes a large tree.

YOUNG'S WEeping (*Pendula Youngii*). Grafted on stems five to six feet high. The fine thread-like shoots droop to the ground, forming a novel and picturesque tree for the lawn. Requires but very little space.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

EVER-FLOWERING WEeping (*Acida* var. *semperflorens pendula*). Bears fruit and flowers all summer. Makes a pretty little tree.

JAPAN WEeping (*Japonica rosea pendula*). Pretty rose-colored flowers. Slender branches, which droop gracefully to the ground. Suitable for small grounds.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

CAMPERDOWN WEeping (*Camperdown pendula*). Beyond question one of the most satisfactory weeping trees in cultivation. The growth is rapid, the foliage is luxuriant; it forms a fine-shaped head and is very hardy.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*).

WEeping (*Pendula*). Its straggling branches, twisting and turning in every direction, with no training whatever, make a most picturesque and novel sight; covered during the autumn with bright red berries. It is budded on stems about five feet high.

MULBERRY (*Morus*).

WEeping (*Pendula*). One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground parallel with the stem.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

LARGE-LEAVED WEeping (*Grandidentata pendula*). Grafted about five feet high on standard stock; the branches are so long and slender as to resemble coarse cords; droops to the ground; large, dark leaves, deeply notched.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

KILMARNOCK (*Caprea pendula*). The best known and most universally planted of the finer weeping ornamental trees. It occupies very little space, and will thrive near larger trees, and is, therefore, invaluable for small enclosures. It is also well adapted for cemetery lots.

NEW AMERICAN (*Americana pendula*). Grafted about five feet high. An interesting variety, with delicate leaves and slender branches.

EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens are exceedingly difficult to transplant, and they should never be set in the fall. Even when planted in the spring, and under the most favorable circumstances, a large percentage are liable to fail. In the hands of amateurs, failure is almost certain in all cases. For this reason we do not like to sell evergreens, yet we can supply the varieties described below when desired. We cannot furnish sorts not named in this catalogue.

ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja*).

AMERICAN (*Occidentalis*). A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN (*Hovey*). A seedling from the American. Yellowish green foliage. Quite dwarfish.

PYRAMIDALIS. The most beautiful of all the arbor vitæ, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form. Perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN (*Sibiricus*). The hardiest variety. Good for hedges and screens, and the best for single specimens on the lawn.

TOM THUMB. A very pretty dwarf variety of the American. Valuable for small enclosures or low hedges. Compact growth.

CYPRESS (*Cypressus*).

LAWSON'S (*Lawsonia*). Makes a large tree, with drooping branches and dark green foliage.

FIR (*Picea*).

BALSAM or **AMERICAN SILVER**. A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming a conical form when young. Leaves, dark green above, silver beneath.

NORDMANN'S. A majestic tree of symmetrical form; massive, dark green foliage; very effective.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*).

IRISH (*Hibernica*). A small tree or shrub of conical shape, very erect and dense. Desirable for cemeteries.

PINE (*Pinus*).

AUSTRIAN, or **BLACK** (*Austriaca*). A robust-growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green. Makes a large, spreading tree.

SCOTCH (*Sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery, green foliage.

WHITE (Strobus). The most ornamental of our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil.

RETINOSPORA (Japan Cypress).

A valuable and interesting class of evergreens from Japan.

PLUMOSA. A variety with fine, short branches and small leaves. The soft plume-like appearance of its foliage gives us its name.

PLUMOSA-AUREA. Habit of growth and form similar to Plumosa. Foliage of a rich, golden yellow, very striking.

SQUARROSA. Of small habit, with beautiful, feathery, silver-green foliage.

SILVER FIR (Pica).

AMERICAN, or **BALSAM** (Balsamea). A symmetrical tree, of conical form. A rapid, erect grower. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

SPRUCE (Abies).

COLORADO BLUE. One of the most distinct and striking of the Spruce family. Foliage of a rich blue color. A free grower, and perfectly hardy.

HEMLOCK (Canadensis). Delicate, dark-colored foliage, and drooping branches. Good for the lawn, and also makes a good hedge.

NORWAY (Excelsa). A well-known species, of great hardiness; of rapid growth; pyramidal form; dark green foliage; branches sweeping, feathery, and very graceful.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY (Mahonia).

HOLLY-LEAVED (Aquifolia). Bright yellow flowers in May; bluish berries during the fall; handsome foliage. Medium size.

BOX (Boxus).

DWARF (Suffruticosa). The well-known sort used for borders.

DAPHNE CNEORUM (Garland flower).

A charming dwarf evergreen shrub, with glaucous green foliage; flowers bright, deep pink, and fragrant. It begins to bloom in May, and continues almost constantly until September.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mt. Laurel).

Glossy green, shining foliage; flowers in large clusters, excellent shape, and of a beautiful, delicate pink color.

RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, but they require a somewhat shady situation and a peaty soil, free from lime. There are several colors, the most attractive being white, red, and purple, all of which we can supply.



HARDY HYDRANGEA—TREE FORM.

This is the now well known Hydrangea, *Paniculata Grandiflora*, trained in tree form instead of as a shrub. In a few years' time it attains a height of from six to eight feet, and is a most effective ornament for the lawn or yard.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus*).

The altheas have a well-deserved popularity. They are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

DOUBLE PURPLE (*Purpurea fl. pleno*).

DOUBLE RED (*Rubra fl. pleno*).

DOUBLE PINK AND WHITE, VARIEGATED (*Variegatus fl. pleno*).

The above are distinguished only by the color of the blossoms, the habit and foliage being the same in each variety. All have pretty, variegated flowers.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Fl. pleno fol. variegata*). Distinctly variegated leaves, white and green.

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*).

The varieties which we name are hardy, charming shrubs, entirely covered with finely-formed flowers. They attain a size of from three to four feet.

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*Japonica fl. pl.*). A beautiful small shrub, producing in May, before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set on the branches.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*Japonica fl. alba pleno*). A pretty sort, of small size, producing beautiful white flowers in May.

BERBERRY (*Berberis*).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*). Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking. Attains a size of from three to five feet.

THUNBERGII. From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful red in autumn.

CALYCANTHUS, or SWEET SCENTED SHRUB (*Florida*).

Blooms in June, and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have an agreeable flavor.

CLETHRA (*Sweet Pepper Bush*).

ALNIFOLIA. Foliage light green, with numerous spikes of white flowers, borne in mid-summer; of dwarf habit.

CORCORUS (*Kerria*).

JAPONICA. A slender shrub, with beautiful yellow blossoms; continuing from May until October.

CORNUS (*Dogwood*).

The varieties which we describe are distinct and valuable.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth. The leaves are broadly margined with white.

SANGUINEA (*Red-branched dogwood*). A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red.

VARIEGATED CORNUS, or VARIEGATED CORNEILIAN CHERRY (*Mascula variegata*). The flowers are bright yellow, and are borne in clusters in early spring, before the leaves appear. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white. Makes a small shrub.

CRAB, FLOWERING (*Pyrus-Malus*).

A highly interesting class of ornamental trees, of medium size.

BECHTEL'S (*New America*). Beautiful and symmetrical, though not a rapid grower; hardy and free from disease. When in bloom, it has the appearance of being covered with delicate pink roses, of small size and very fragrant. The flowers appear after the foliage is fully developed.

PARKMANNI. A double-flowering variety from Japan; a compact grower, with deep dark green foliage. Blooms very profusely, literally covering the tree.

CURRENT (Ribes).

The flowering currants are well-known shrubs, and their hardiness, healthiness, and early season of blooming are desirable qualities. They attain a size of from four to six feet.

YELLOW-FLOWERING (Aureum). Bright foliage, small yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.

CRIMSON-FLOWERING (Sanguineum). Small, deep red flowers, blooming in early spring very abundantly.

DEUTZIA.

The deutzias are of Japanese origin, extremely hardy ; luxuriant foliage ; very attractive flowers, and very fine habit.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (Candidissima). The flowers are snow white, and of exquisite beauty. Blooms in June.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (Crenata). Double white flowers, tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.

SLENDER-BRANCHED (Gracilis). A graceful and charming shrub, with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.

ELDER (Sambucus).

Hardy, easily-grown shrubs, and the new varieties are decidedly picturesque. They grow to be from five to six feet high.

GOLDEN (Aurea). When they first appear the leaves are bright green, but if they have plenty of sun, they soon change to a golden green. The blossom resembles the common elder bloom.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (Variegata). A rapid growing shrub, with foliage edged with yellow. Small white blossom. Blooms in June. Very beautiful.

EXOCHORDA.

GRANDIFLORA. A hardy, flowering shrub, of easy culture ; a profuse bloomer in early summer, and its pure white flowers are borne in large clusters. Will attain a height of from ten to twelve feet, and can be trimmed to any desired form.

FORSYTHIA.

Although not extensively planted, the Forsythias are worthy of attention. They make shrubs of about six to eight feet in height ; very beautiful.

VIRIDISSIMA. An elegant, hardy shrub. Bark and foliage a dark green color. Beautiful yellow flowers. Blooms in May, before the leaves appear.

FILBERT (Corylus).

PURPLE-LEAVED (Purpurea). A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves ; distinct and fine. Is to shrubs what purple beech is to trees.

FRINGE.

The fringes are among the most popular and satisfactory large-growing shrubs.

PURPLE (*Rhuscotinus*). Also known as Purple Mist, Smoke Tree, and Smoke Plant. Covered during midsummer with loose panicles of curious hair- or fringe-like flowers, giving it a mist-like and novel appearance.

WHITE (*Chionanthus Virginica*). A superb shrub, attaining a size of from ten to twenty feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large, glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June.

HONEYSUCKLE—UPRIGHT (*Lonicera*).

This species of shrub attains a height of from four to six feet.

FRAGRANT UPRIGHT (*Fragrantissima*). Dark, almost evergreen foliage. Small, fragrant flowers. Blooms in May, before the leaves form.

RED TARTARIAN (*Tartarica rubra*). A well-known sort. Blooms in May. Bright pink flowers.

WHITE TARTARIAN (*Tartarica alba*). Like the preceding, except the flowers are a dull white color.

HYDRANGEA.

The addition of the *Paniculata Grandiflora* has given the *Hydrangea* a high rank. Others of the new sorts are exceedingly beautiful and showy shrubs, but as they are not entirely hardy, we cannot recommend them as highly as we can the *Paniculata Grandiflora*.

OTAKSA. Foliage a deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion during July. A very free bloomer. Should be planted in tubs, and stored in the cellar through the winter.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Absolutely hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in large pyramidal trusses, often more than a foot long and six to eight inches in diameter. Begins to bloom early in August, and continues in bloom for several weeks. Wherever known, it is conceded to be one of the finest flowering shrubs cultivated. It is equally valuable for planting singly or massing in beds. Should be headed in every spring. Is grown in both shrub and tree form.

THOMAS HOGG. May be planted in the open ground, if slightly protected during the winter. It blossoms from July until September. The flower is pure white. A free bloomer.

JAPAN QUINCE.

JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*). Very ornamental in the early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

LILAC (*Syringa*).

Lilacs are well-known, hardy, free-blooming shrubs.

BERTHA DAMMANN. Large trusses of pure white flowers; very profuse bloomer; desirable in every respect.

COERULEA SUPERBA. Very large trusses of delicate lilac flowers. Attractive and unique; strong grower.

GIANT TREE LILAC. This perfectly hardy variety from Japan makes a straight, stout, well-branched tree. The foliage is handsome and distinct. The clusters of small, creamy-white blooms are borne in June, after all other lilacs are out of flower. Twenty to twenty-five feet.

LARGE-FLOWERED WHITE (Var. *alba grandiflora*). Bush similar in habit to the common purple variety; flowers white.

LEON SIMON. Flowers very double, bluish; large trusses. A distinct and very showy variety.

PERSIAN. Attains a height of from four to six feet; small foliage; flowers bright purple. A native of Persia, and a decided acquisition.

PURPLE COMMON (*Vulgaris*). The old family favorite.

SOUVENIR DE LA SPATH. One of the most distinct and beautiful. Trusses immense, very compact, and of a deep, purplish red.

VILLOSA. A new Japanese species, with foliage resembling the White Fringe (*Chionanthus*), producing immense panicles of whitish or pale peach-colored flowers, blooming two or three weeks later than the other varieties. Can be trained in tree form.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

With the addition of *Prunus Pissardii*, the following plums are entitled to lavish praise, as highly attractive and desirable shrubs.

PRUNUS PISSARDII. The wood and leaf are of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple, the young growth being bright scarlet, holding the color well through the entire season.

PRUNUS TRILOBA (Double-flowering). A very pretty little shrub, hardy and desirable. The flowers are upward of an inch in diameter, semi-double, of a delicate pink color, appearing in May, and completely covering the branches.

STRAWBERRY TREE (*Euonymus*).

Also called Spindle Tree. A very showy shrub. Its chief beauty consists in its bright red berries, hanging in graceful clusters from the end of the branches until midwinter. Grows to be from six to eight feet high.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

GARLAND (*Coronaria*). A well-known, hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Foliis aureis*). The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. When set with other shrubs, the contrast is very pleasing. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

SPIREA.

Spireas are hardy, easily grown, and as they bloom at different periods, one may have flowers all summer by planting the entire list.

ANTHONY WATERER. Makes a low, compact bush, covered nearly the whole season with umbels of deep crimson flowers. Desirable for massing or bedding, as well as for single specimens. Can be grown as a pot plant for house decoration.

AUREA. A striking variety, of decided beauty. The leaves are bordered with golden yellow, giving it a picturesque appearance, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with small double white flowers.

BUMALDI. A Japanese species, of dwarf, compact habit. The plant is covered during the midsummer and autumn with a mass of bright rose-colored flowers.

CALLOSA. Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose-colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower.

PRUNIFOLIA. It begins to bloom in May, and the branches are covered for several weeks with pure white, daisy-like flowers. Very hardy. Of dwarfish habit. One of the very best.

REEVESII. Narrow, pointed leaves. The flowers are white, quite large, and borne in clusters, entirely covering the whole plant. Blooms in June.

VAN HOUTTEI. An upright, graceful grower. The flowers are pure white, and are borne in dense clusters along the whole length of the branches.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*).

COMMON SNOWBALL (*Sterilis*). A popular shrub. Makes a large bush. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June.

NEW JAPAN (*Viburnum plicatum*). Of moderate growth, picturesque, compact habit; leaves distinctly plicate or crinkled, and of a decidedly rich, dark green color; brown shoots; flower ball very solid, more white than the common variety, some weeks later, and remains on much longer. Perfectly hardy.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos raceniosus*). A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

TAMARIX.

AFRICAN (*Africana*). Of great value for planting by the seaside. The flowers are small, borne in spikes in May.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*).

The weigelas are in every way desirable. They are easily grown, hardy, and profuse bloomers. The varieties we offer make small shrubs.

DESBOISI. A variety with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but flowers much darker.

PASCAL. A dark red variety, and almost a continuous bloomer, producing its bright flowers in profusion long after all other Weigelas have ceased to flower.

ROSEA. The best known sort. From China. Rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms in June. Four to six feet.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Foliis variegatis*). Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers, blooming in June. A very desirable shrub.

VAN HOUTTEI. White flowers, in clusters of one inch in diameter.

WHITE-FLOWERED (*Candida*). A new and valuable acquisition. The flowers are of the purest white, blooming in June, and remaining in bloom all summer. It is hardy, and an erect and vigorous grower.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful, that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wistaria, the graceful Honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous hues of the Ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant autumnal tints.

AMPELOPSIS.

AMERICAN IVY, or VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Quincefolia*). Also called woodbine. A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn.

VEITCHII (Veitch's Ampelopsis). Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. • It grows rapidly, and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage changes to a crimson scarlet in autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA, or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

SYPHO. A rapid-growing vine, with magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

AKEBIA.

QUINATA. A rapid-growing climber, with dark green leaves and purple flowers. Blooms in early summer.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

CHINESE TWINING (*Japonica*). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

HALL'S JAPAN (*Italiana*). A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED (*Brachypoda aureo reticulata*.) Handsome and very desirable variety, the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (*Belgica*). Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow; very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Sempervirens*). A strong grower, and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

IVY (*Hedera*).

The evergreen ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of the wall or building.

ENGLISH (*Helix*). A well-known, old, and popular sort.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Fol. variegata*). With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*).

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers. Blooms in August.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Leaves thick and shining, with immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow color.

WISTARIA (*Glycine*).

CHINESE PURPLE (*Chinensis purpurea*). A very rapid grower, sometimes making twenty feet of wood in a single season. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy. Attains a larger size than any other climber.

CHINESE WHITE (*Chinensis alba*). Habit of growth similar to Chinese Purple, but the flowers are somewhat smaller and pure white. Blooms in June and September.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis are pre-eminently the most showy and effective of the hardy flowering climbing vines. All the varieties offered by us are entirely hardy, most of them are lavish bloomers, and the majority blossom the first season after transplanting. We deliver only a small root.

Alexandra. Flowers large; color a pale reddish violet; a free grower and continuous bloomer. June to October.

Duchess of Edinburgh. This is without doubt the best of the double varieties; flowers pure white, deliciously scented.

Fair Rosamond. The flower is six inches across, and consists of eight sepals; color white, with a bluish cast, having a wine-red bar up the centre of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and the first part of July.

Flammula (European sweet). Flowers small, white, very fragrant. The foliage is deep green, and hangs on very late. Good bloomer.

Henryi. Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Produces flowers profusely, which are of large size and pure white. June to October.

Jackmanni. This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower, and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

Kermesina Splendida. This is the most profuse bloomer of all the clematis, commencing in early summer and continuing through the season, literally covered with scarlet crimson flowers. Not subject to blight, and is a vigorous grower.

Lanuginosa Candida. A good bloomer, having single flowers six inches in diameter; of a grayish white, turning to pure white. June to October.

- Lawsoniana.** A continuous bloomer; flowers often five inches in diameter, opening a rich, glistening, rosy purple, gradually changing to a mauve purple.
- Mme. Edward Andre.** Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red; free-flowering and continuous bloomer.
- Paniculata.** Perfectly hardy, and a rapid climber, producing a mass of pure white, sweet-scented flowers, which are borne in long panicles and appear in August; the foliage remains fresh and green into early winter.
- Ramona.** A new American seedling; strong, rampant grower, and very hardy. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety, both on the old year's growth and on the wood of the current year; the color of the flower is a deep sky-blue, and very attractive; the size of the flower is large, running from five to nine inches in diameter.
- Rubella.** Has the same continuous flowering habit as the Jackmanni; flowers seven inches in diameter, commonly six-sepaled; color a deep velvety claret, the rich reddish flush giving it a very distinct appearance. June to October.
- Star of India.** A very showy, free-flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey red bars in the centre of each flower leaf. A variety of great merit. July to October.
- Viticella Rubra Grandiflora.** Should be in every collection. A fine bloomer. Flowers large, handsome, and of a rich claret red color; July to October.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Makes one of the handsomest, rapid-growing hedges; thornless, with thick, glossy leaves, remaining until late in the fall. Can be trimmed to any desired height.

HONEY LOCUST.

Very hardy, and the cheapest and best for defensive hedges.

OSAGE ORANGE.

Highly esteemed in the West and South. Not hardy enough for the North.

JAPAN QUINCE.

Grows very compactly; will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

The following are also desirable for ornamental hedging, descriptions of which will be found under "Hardy Flowering Shrubs," in this catalogue:—

PURPLE BERBERRY, ALTHEAS, SPIREAS, TARATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

ROSES.

All of our roses are grown on their own roots, as we find that budded roses sucker badly and are worthless after a few seasons.

While nearly all desire, and perhaps make an effort to have an abundance of roses in their season, yet many fail, and the failure is usually due to planting inferior bushes, thousands of which are sent out over the country every year at a very low price. Our roses cost more than the weak, puny, hot-house plants referred to, yet the result shows that we give our customers as much for their money as any firm in the country. Our bushes are grown out-of-doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them. When properly planted and cared for, they give perfect satisfaction.

While our list might be made much longer, we think it includes about all the desirable varieties. Roses are divided into four general classes:—Hardy, Tender, Climbing, and Moss. Those classed as Hardy include Hybrid Perpetuals, or Remontants, those which usually bloom profusely during June and occasionally through the summer and autumn; Austrian, those varieties of yellow roses which bloom but once in a season; and all other kinds which will live out-of-doors without protection through the winter. These are all suited for the garden, and thrive the best in the open air. None of them require winter protection. Those in the Tender class include Teas, Bourbons, Bengals or Chinas, Noisettes, and all of those sorts which are suited for either the open ground or house-culture not named among the Hardy class. They are all tender, and must be removed to the house during the winter, although the Hybrid Teas can be left in the ground if they are protected by a covering of straw, leaves, evergreen boughs, or something of that kind. They do well in the garden during the summer, and if planted in good soil, most of the varieties will bloom continually. The Climbing Roses are all hardy, and should be planted out-of-doors. They bloom profusely in June, and some varieties show an occasional blossom during the summer and fall. They are valuable for covering trellises, porches, rocks, etc. All of the Moss Roses are extremely hardy; most of them are very fragrant; they are excellent June bloomers, and some varieties bloom occasionally during the summer and autumn. The distinctive feature of the class is the "mossy" covering of the green outer leaves of the bud, which gives them an exquisite beauty to be found in no other rose.

The Hardy sort we designate by an H; the Tender varieties by a T; the Climbers by a C, and the Mosses by an M.

Anna de Diesbach (H). Rosy carmine; large; very fragrant; good autumn bloomer; vigorous grower; one of the very best.

Abel Carrier (H); Of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Color velvety crimson, with fiery centre.

American Beauty (H). Large globular; pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor.

Baron de Bonstettin (H). Rich, velvety maroon; splendid sort.

Baltimore Belle (C). White, with blush centre; full and double; blooms in clusters; slightly fragrant; rapid grower; one of the hardiest and best climbers.

Blanche Robert (M) White; elegant form; great bloomer; strong grower; extra hardy; new, and gives promise of becoming immensely popular.

Caprice (H). Satiny pink, dashed and flamed with white and carmine. Blooms freely at short intervals during the season.

Caroline Marniesse (II). Creamy white; flowers small and full, borne in pretty clusters; an exceedingly free bloomer, of dwarf habit, and especially desirable for borders and for bedding. One of the most hardy of its class.

Caroline de Sansal (H). Flesh color; large, full; fragrant; vigorous grower.

Climbing Victor Verdier (C). Brilliant carmine; very fragrant; hardy.

Clio (H). Flower is perfection in form, with fine broad petals, with high, full centre, and is magnificent in all stages. Color delicate satin white, with a light shading of rosy pink in the centre. Plant a strong, vigorous grower, with large handsome foliage.

Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella (T). Deep yellow centre, with sulphur edges; sweetly perfumed; a fine rose, but difficult to grow.

Cornelia Cook (T). White, with lemon centre; large; fragrant; free bloomer.

Coquette des Alps (H). White; blooms in clusters; fragrant; constant bloomer.

Coquette des Blanchés (H). White, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; a continuous bloomer; one of the best.

Crested Moss (M). Clear rose; beautifully crested buds; highly scented; extra fine.

Crimson Rambler (C). The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots of from eight to ten feet in a season. It may also be grown in bush form. The flowers hold their beautiful crimson color a long time, and give a most magnificent effect in contrast to the bright, glossy foliage. It is entirely hardy.

Devoniensis (T). White, with blush centre; fine form; highly fragrant.

Empress of China (C). It commences blooming early in the spring, and continues until the ground freezes. Very fragrant; of beautiful form; color deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red; nearly double, with a waxy appearance like a tea rose.

Gem of Prairies (C). Rich carmine; blooms in clusters; fragrant; strong grower; extremely hardy; one of the most desirable climbing roses.

General Jacqueminot (H). Fiery scarlet; large; fragrant; free grower; lovely buds; one of the best known and most extensively planted sorts.

General Washington (II). Bright shining crimson; flowers large and double. Blooms almost constantly.

Gloire de Dijon (T). Bronze yellow; large; free bloomer; climbing habit.

Helene (C). A seedling of Crimson Rambler, possessing fully as vigorous habit as its parent, and entirely hardy. The flowers are larger than those of the Crimson Rambler, nearly double, and borne in clusters of twenty to fifty. The color is a soft violet rose, base of petals yellowish white. The anthers and pistils are pure yellow, and so numerous as to give color to the flower.

- Hermosa (T).** Bright blush; large; very double; constant bloomer.
- John Hopper (H).** Deep rose; very double; very fragrant; large; good late bloomer.
- Jules Margottin (H).** Cherry red; large; very double; fragrant; pretty buds; free grower.
- La France (H).** Satin pink; splendid form; exquisitely perfumed; constant bloomer; none better. Requires winter protection and high culture.
- La Reine (H).** Silvery peach; large; good form; fragrant; fine autumn bloomer; vigorous grower; one of the most satisfactory roses cultivated.
- Madame Bravy (T).** Creamy white; symmetrical form; delicate fragrance.
- Madame Gabriel Luizet (H).** Beautiful pink; cupped shape; large; somewhat fragrant; vigorous grower; splendid.
- Madame Plantier (H).** Pure white; full form; a profuse bloomer early in the season; free grower; one of the very best.
- Madame Welche (T).** Amber yellow, deepening toward the centre to orange yellow; beautiful in both bud and flower; lasting fragrance.
- Magna Charta (H).** Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; extra large; fine form; very double and full; free bloomer.
- Marchioness of Lorne (H).** An exceedingly rich rose color, shaded in the centre with vivid carmine; large; cup-shaped; sweet, and full. Buds unusually handsome. Free flowering.
- Marchioness of Londonderry (H).** Flower of large size and perfect form, on stout, erect stems; color ivory white; petals shell shape; free flowering, and highly fragrant.
- Marechal Niel (T).** Delicate yellow; exquisitely perfumed; lovely buds; has a climbing habit; a charming rose, but it requires careful treatment.
- Margaret Dickson (H).** Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh centre; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant; foliage very large, dark green; a vigorous grower.
- Mrs. John Laing (H).** Color soft pink; flowers large, finely shaped, and very fragrant; blooms late in the autumn.
- Paul Neyron (H).** Deep rose; free autumn bloomer; vigorous grower; by far the largest rose grown, and one of the most desirable in cultivation.
- Perle des Jardins (T).** Beautiful straw-color, slightly shaded with canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free-flowering.
- Perpetual White Moss (M).** Pure white; very mossy; fragrant; blooms in large clusters; strong grower; one of the very best moss roses.
- Prince Camille de Rohan (H).** Deep velvety crimson; large; fragrant; good bloomer; free grower; one of the finest roses cultivated.
- Queen of Prairies (C).** Rosy red; blooms abundantly in June; vigorous grower; one of the most hardy and desirable climbing roses grown.
- Queen of Bourbons (T).** Buff rose; fine form; blooms freely; very fragrant.

- Queen of Bedders (T). Glowing crimson; a wonderfully profuse bloomer.
- Red Moss (M). Deep red; very mossy; good grower; fine bloomer.
- Safrano (T). Apricot yellow; large; elegant buds; free grower; fine.
- Souvenir de Malmaison (T). Fawn color; fine form; continuous bloomer.
- Sunset (T) Rich saffron and orange; constant bloomer.
- Victor Verdier (H). Carmine, shaded with purple; splendid autumn bloomer; fine form; one of the very best. Requires winter protection.
- Yellow Rambler (C). Habit of growth similar to Crimson Rambler. Flowers borne in immense clusters; color a clear decided yellow. One of the finest pillar or porch plants imaginable.

ROSA RUGOSA (Japanese Rose).

Bushes when full grown three to five feet, sturdy; covered with handsome, glossy, green foliage and clusters of beautiful single flowers, which emit a delightful odor. Bloom throughout the summer and are covered during the autumn and winter with red seed pods.

Rugosa Red. Beautiful, rosy crimson flowers.

Rugosa White. A remarkably free bloomer with flowers of purest white; delicate well-formed buds.

HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

A new and perfectly hardy race of sweet briars. Like their parent, the common sweet briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion. They are perfectly hardy even in the coldest situations. Bushes four or five years old throw up shoots of ten, twelve, and even fifteen feet; these, when covered with the delicately shaded flowers, give a most gorgeous effect.

Amy Robsart. Lovely, deep rose; the buds before opening are most graceful, of true sweet briar type; an abundant bloomer, robust and free.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson, followed by an abundance of pretty clustered bunches of hips; large foliage; good grower and graceful branching habit.

Brenda. Maiden's blush or peach, dainty in color and shade; the bright golden anthers add a peculiar charm to this variety.

Flora McIvor. Pure white, blushed with rose; large flowers, their beauty being increased by the sprays of foliage; most graceful in growth and habit.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper with a peculiar metallic lustre; the base of each petal a bright yellow; very free flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower; a wonderful grower; shoots pendulous.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or ecru, passing to a lovely lemon yellow in the centre, sometimes toned with a most delicate pink; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet-scented.

Meg Merrilles. Gorgeous crimson ; very free-flowering ; seeds abundantly ; has a wonderfully robust habit and large foliage ; one of the best.

Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful clear rose, perfect in shape ; very profuse ; strong, robust habit.

HYBRID MEMORIAL ROSES (H. Wichuraiana).

The growth is trailing or creeping, and can be used in covering terraces or trellises. They are hardy and grow well in the poorest soil. The foliage is thick and leathery, shining as if varnished, and keeps fresh and bright until nearly midwinter. The flowers are abundant, and last in perfection for a long time.

Universal Favorite. Flowers are very double, two inches and over in diameter, of a beautiful rose color ; very fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Remarkably free flowering ; about one and one-half inches in diameter, soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Manda's Triumph. The flowers are pure white and very double, producing clusters of from ten to twelve on the small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage.

HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, Etc.

Anemone (Japonica). One of the best herbaceous border plants grown. It grows up fresh from the root each spring, and its peculiar leaves are very attractive until fall, when spikes of beautiful blossoms appear, which remain for weeks. Single blossoms are about two inches in diameter. Single red and single white.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina. The most beautiful of all the ornamental grasses. Foliage marked crosswise with alternate bands of white and green. Its large blooms, like the Pampas grass, develop in the autumn. Hardy. A small root when delivered ; three to five feet high when fully grown.

Golden Glow. This new flowering plant is hardy and an excellent grower. It blooms from July to September and its double flowers are of a deep golden yellow color. In appearance they are like fine Chrysanthemums and quite as attractive and desirable. We furnish only the root.

Herbaceous Pæonias. For a brilliant display of bloom during May and June there is nothing that will equal the pæonias. Many have flowers of immense size, intensely double, and produced in profusion. Pæonias are perfectly hardy, and succeed in almost any soil, except where water stands.

Tree Pæonias (Moutan). A native of China. Handsome, flowering shrubs, attaining from six to eight feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous, enormous in size, often measuring six to nine inches across ; begins to bloom in May. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.



Japanese Fern Ball.

Japanese Fern Ball. This beautiful novelty from the Orient is a most decorative plant. It is constructed of fern roots and moss; and upon frequent waterings the fern leaves spring out from every point. The fern ball, which is furnished while dormant, is from six to eight inches in diameter.

Directions for growing Japanese Fern Ball

Place ball in water for several hours and then suspend in any desired position; repeat every two days until growth has started, after which water occasionally as required, being careful that it does not become dry. The greater the growth the more water will be required to keep the ferns in a flourishing condition. To use in fern dish cut ball in halves, placing flat side down, thus getting two dishes of beautiful ferns. The Fern Ball may be allowed to dry up at any time and be set away, and started again by watering as before.

Suitable Distances for Planting.

APPLES.—Standard,	25 to 35 feet apart, each way.		
Dwarf (bushes),	10 “ “ “		
PEARS.—Standard,	16 to 20 “ “ “		
Dwarf,	10 to 12 “ “ “		
CHERRIES.—Hearts and Bigarreaus	18 to 20 “ “ “		
Dukes and Morellos,	16 to 18 “ “ “		
PLUMS.—Standard,	16 to 20 “ “ “		
PEACHES,	16 to 18 “ “ “		
APRICOTS,	16 to 18 “ “ “		
NECTARINES,	16 to 18 “ “ “		
QUINCES,	10 to 12 “ “ “		
CURRENTS,	3 to 4 “ “ “		
GOOSEBERRIES,	3 to 4 “ “ “		
RASPBERRIES,	3 to 5 “ “ “		
BLACKBERRIES,	6 to 7 “ “ “		
GRAPES,	8 to 12 “ “ “		

Number of Plants on an Acre, at Various Distances.

At 4 feet apart, each way,	27,29
“ 5 “ “	1,743
“ 6 “ “	1,200
“ 8 “ “	680
“ 10 “ “	430
“ 12 “ “	325
“ 15 “ “	200
“ 18 “ “	135
“ 20 “ “	110
“ 25 “ “	70
“ 30 “ “	50

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,500) by this number. The quotient will be the number of plants required.



THE BILLING SHED

THE CHASE NURSERIES



THE TYING SHED

THE CHASE NURSERIES

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